Escherichia coli, block polymers, saponins, and ISCOMs. For additional adjuvants, those of ordinary skill in the art may also refer to, for example, Azuma, 1992, *Vaccine*, vol. 10, 1000 (1992); Pockley & Montgomery, 1991, *Immunology*, vol. 73, 19-23; Adam & Lederer "Muramyl peptides as Immunomodulators" ISI Atlas of Science 205 (1988); Clements *et al.* 1988, *Vaccine*, vol. 6, 269; Ben Ahmeida *et al.*, 1993, *Vaccine*, vol. 11, 1302; and Gupta, *et al.*, 1993, *Vaccine*, vol. 11, 290-308.

In one embodiment the antigen(s) and or adjuvant(s) are incorporated into a single immunomodifying agent. As used herein the term "immunomodifying agent" refers to a formulation comprising at least one TH1 or TH2 antigen. In one embodiment, the immunomodifying agent further comprises at least one TH1 and/or TH2 adjuvant. The use of TH1 and/or TH2 adjuvant will depend upon whether the disease or condition being treated is a TH1- or TH2-associated disease. An "immunomodifying form" of an antigen, or antigen in combination with an adjuvant is one capable of producing a therapeutic response.

The amount of immunomodifying agent administered to an individual is described as an "effective amount". As used herein, the term "effective amount" means an amount of one or more antigens of the present invention in immunogenic form, which is/are capable of producing a therapeutic response. For example, in the present invention this would be an amelioration of the clinical symptoms of TH1 or TH2-associated diseases. The "effective amount" of the immunomodifying agent would effect a reversal of the TH1 or TH2 specific immune response. The reversal would be an effective change in response from, for example, a predominantly TH1 type response to a predominantly TH2 type response or vice versa. The reversal may be brought about by selective enhancement of one TH cell type over that of the other phenotype or the selective down-

regulation of one TH cell type over that of the other TH cell type.